

B.R. 784

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GERMAN  
NAVAL UNIFORMS  
AND BADGES  
OF RANK

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1943

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NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
ADMIRALTY, S.W.I.

# CHAPTER 1. GERMAN NAVAL UNIFORMS

## I—GENERAL

The German Navy possesses three basic uniforms; one dark blue, one field-grey and one white. The white one was worn in peacetime for certain duties during the summer, and also at any time of the year by personnel of larger units in tropical waters. The field-grey one is worn by the Coastal Artillery, and also by other units when employed ashore in various capacities.

The dark blue uniform is similar in many respects to that of the Royal Navy, but it differs in the following principal respects:

- (i) Ratings below Petty Officers have no uniform greatcoat.
- (ii) Instead they have an outer blue jacket, reaching to the hips, which is worn *over* the jean collar.
- (iii) For ceremonial occasions the jacket mentioned in (ii) is replaced by a more ornamental one known as the "Parade-jacke", which is worn *under* the jean collar. The "Parade-jacke" is not to be worn again until after the war.
- (iv) Petty Officers' uniform is much more similar to that of officers than in the Royal Navy. German Officers and P.O.s wear uniform of an identical shade, nearer in colour more to that of British P.O.s than to that of British Officers. German Petty Officers also have a cap which is of the same colour and dimensions as that of German Officers, and also has the same badge. The distinguishing feature is that *all* Officers' caps have some form of gold edging.
- (v) German Naval Officers' and Petty Officers' greatcoats, and German Officers' frock coats are fitted with shoulder straps.\* These shoulder straps do not show the wearer's rank in the same manner as on the sleeves, but are similar to those of German Military and Air Force Officers and N.C.O.s of equivalent rank. In the case of C. and P.O.s the shoulder straps are the only place where the rank is shown—the sleeves are bare; the ordinary monkey jacket for C. and P.O.s therefore has a shoulder strap too.
- (vi) The branches to which Officers belong are not distinguished by a coloured insertion between the gold sleeve lace, but by a badge above the uppermost stripe (which has no curl). The badge is identical with that worn by ratings of the same branch.

## II—BRANCHES

### A. Officers

German Officers are divided into the following branches:

- |                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| (i) Executive Officers           |        |
| (ii) Engineer Officers           | (Ing)  |
| (iii) Coastal Artillery Officers | (M.A.) |
| (iv) Surgeon Officers            |        |

\* In the case of the frock coats, the sleeve lace is worn as well.

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (v) Ordnance Officers                                 | (W.)     |
| (vi) Torpedo and Mining Technical Officers            | (W.)     |
| (vii) Paymaster Officers                              | (V.)     |
| (viii) W/T Officers                                   | (M. N.)  |
| (ix) W/T Technical Officers                           | (N. T.)  |
| (x) General Naval Service                             | (A.M.D.) |
| (xi) Bandmasters, etc., having honorary Officer rank. |          |

These Officers' branch markings (above upper stripe of gold lace) are as follows:



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)



(vi)



(vii)



(viii)

(ii)  
super-  
imposed  
on viii

(ix)

foul  
anchor

(x)



(xi)

The duties of these branches are implied in their titles: only the term "Coastal Artillery" requires amplification. In addition to providing the guns crews of naval coastal batteries, this branch provides the personnel for training establishments and various other jobs ashore. It is branch (x) into which are put miscellaneous specialist direct entry commission officers whose work does not fall precisely within the scope of any of the other branches;

Branch (viii) are mostly reservists; many were W/T officers in the merchant service.

Branch (ix) are mostly promoted lower deck officers, and are concerned with maintenance, etc., whereas officers of Branch (viii) are concerned with procedure, etc.

## B. Ratings

Lower deck personnel in the German Navy are divided into seventeen branches, some of which are again sub-divided into various specialities, which are sufficiently distinct from one another to merit being treated as independent branches. These branches are:

- |         |                |              |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| I       | Seamanship.    | (See page 7) |
| II      | Engine-room    |              |
| III     | Navigation     |              |
| IV Sig. | Signals        |              |
| IV Fk.  | W/T            |              |
| IV Fs.  | Telewriter     |              |
| V       | Shipwright     |              |
| VI      | Gunners' party |              |

VII A	Ordnance Artificer
VII T	Torpedo Artificer (work of Seaman Torpedoman)
VII Spr.	Mining Artificer (upkeep of mines, depth charges, etc.)
VIII	(No branch viii exists)
IX Vs.	Writer (pay and accounts)
IX Sv.	Supply ratings (not victuals)
IX Vp.	Supply ratings (victualling) and cooks
X	Writer (Administration)
XI	Sick Berth Attendants
XII	Musicians
XIII	Training
XIV	Coastal Gunnery
XV	Motorist (i.e. ashore)
XVI	Recruiting (wounded and unfit only)
XVII	Weapons depot (retired petty officers, etc., only)
XVIII	Aircraft Spotter

*Remarks:* Members of all subdivisions of branch IX wear the badge of their branch. It is therefore not possible to determine to which subdivision they belong.

In branches XIII and XVII there is only the rank of Chief Petty Officer.

The duties of Career XIV on the lower deck correspond to those of "Coastal Gunnery" Officers (*see* page 6).

There is no branch corresponding exactly to the Electrical Artificers in the R.N. In the German Navy the work of British E.A.s is distributed between branches II, IV, VII A, VII T and VII Spr.

The following badges are used to denote the branch to which a rating belongs; these are in gold on blue jumpers and in blue on white ones.

The appropriate badge is worn on the left upper arm, above all other badges, for ratings up to and including Obermaat (=A.P.O.). Chief and Petty Officers wear the same badge, very much smaller in size, in the centre of their shoulder straps.

The badges are as follows:



I



II



III



IV Fk.



IV FS



IV S



V



VI



VIIA



VII T



VII Spr.



IX



X



XI



XII

Plain  
Anchor

XIII



XIV



XV



XVIII

In branches XVI and XVII the badge worn is that of the branch worn before transfer to these two careers.

In branch XIII no badge of branch is worn, except for the company number (in Roman numerals).

### C. Cadets

A future officer while still a rating wears the badge of his future branch as an officer in lieu of one of the eighteen lower deck branch badges.

The cadet is still in square rig.



Executive



Engineer



Surgeon



Ordnance



Paymaster

The future officers of the Torpedo and mining branch wear the badge of the Ordnance Cadets.

W/T and W/T technical personnel and Bandmasters do not need a badge, because officers of these branches are promoted C.P.O.s, and are not promoted to officer rank from cadet via midshipman.

Cadets undergoing training afloat who will eventually become naval constructors wear as a distinctive badge:



In Germany Naval Constructors are not considered to be officers: they are "Silberlinge" or uniformed civil servants (*see* chapter 2).

### III—TABLE OF EQUIVALENT RANKS

(Seaman (or executive) branch shown)

#### *Ratings:*

1. Matrose	Ordinary Seaman
2. Matrosengefreiter	Able Seaman
3. Seekadett	Cadet Rating
4. Matrosenobergefreiter	Able Seaman
5. Matrosenhauptgefreiter	Able Seaman
6. Bootsmannsmaat	Leading Seaman
7. Fähnrich zur See	Senior Cadet
8. Oberbootsmannsmaat	Acting Petty Officer
9. Bootsmann	Petty Officer
10. Oberbootsmann	Chief Petty Officer
11. Oberfähnrich	Midshipman
12. Stabsoberbootsmann	Senior C.P.O. (equivalent rank to M.A.A.)

A new rank has been created, Stabsoberbootsmannsmaat, which is between ranks 8 and 9.

Between 9 and 10 there always has been the rank of Stabsoberbootsmann, but this is very rare.

#### *Officers:*

Leutnant zur See	No equivalent—equal to a 2nd Lieutenant in the British Army
Oberleutnant zur See	Sub-Lieutenant
Kapitänleutnant	Lieutenant
Korvettenkapitän	Lieutenant-Commander
Fregattenkapitän	Commander
Kapitän zur See	Captain
Kommodore	Commodore
Konteradmiral	Rear Admiral
Vizeadmiral	Vice Admiral
Admiral	Admiral (junior)
Generaladmiral	Admiral (senior)
Groszadmiral	Admiral of the fleet

#### *Remarks:*

By "Acting Petty Officers" it is not meant that the German Oberbootsmaat "acts" as a petty officer: the term is used to indicate a rank (which does not exist in the R.N.) between leading hand and petty officer.

In the German Navy midshipmen are considered as petty officers. The titles selected for translation are those of the seaman (and executive) branches.

Speaking generally, without reference to branch,  
a rating of rank 6 is called a "Maat"

" " " 8 " " an "Obermaat"

" " " 9 " " a "Feldwebel"

" " " 10 " " an "Oberfeldwebel"

A rating of the rank between 8 and 9 is called a Stabsobermaat.  
A rating of the rank between 9 and 10 is called a Stabsfeldwebel.

The German Navy has no Warrant Officers. The German word for Warrant Officer is "Deckoffizier"; the word exists although the rank does not, because there were Warrant Officers in the Imperial German Navy, and to translate the term "Warrant Officer" when speaking of other navies.

In general, the officers of all branches have the same names as one another at any given rank. The two main exceptions are Surgeons and Bandmasters, who correspond to executive officers as follows:

<i>Executive</i>	<i>Surgeon</i>	<i>Bandmaster</i>	<i>British</i>
Leutnant zur See	Marineassistentenarzt	Musikmeister	No equivalent*
Oberleutnant zur See	Marineoberassistentenarzt	Obermusikmeister	Sub-Lieut.
Kapitänleutnant	Marinestabsarzt	Stabsmusikmeister	Lieutenant
Korvettenkapitän	Marineoberstabsarzt	Musikinspizient	Lieut.-Cdr.
Fregattenkapitän	Geschwaderarzt	Obermusikinspizient	Commander
Kapitän zur See	Flottenarzt	No equivalent	Captain
Konteradmiral	Admiralarzt	No equivalent	Rear Admiral
Vizeadmiral	Admiralstabsarzt	No equivalent	Vice Admiral
Admiral	No equivalent	No equivalent	Admiral
Generaladmiral	No equivalent	No equivalent	No equivalent
Groszadmiral	No equivalent	No equivalent	Admiral of the Fleet

Officers of other branches have the title of the executive officer of corresponding rank, with the addition of a letter in brackets to indicate their rank as given under BRANCHES (see page 5): e.g. Leutnant (Ing), Korvettenkapitän (W). Except in the case of Captains (e.g. Kapitän zur See (Ing)), the suffix "zur See" is omitted in the titles of non-executive officers.

#### IV—BADGES OF RANK

##### A. Officers

A German naval officer's rank is indicated by gold lace on the lower sleeves. Except for bandmasters the stripes are straight as for R.N. officers. The upper stripe has no curl.

Retired officers recalled temporarily to active service are distinguished by two oak leaves which are worn underneath the emblem denoting the officer's branch (i.e. immediately above the uppermost stripe).

\*Equivalent to 2nd Lieut. in the British Army and Ensign in the U.S. Navy.



Reserve officers equivalent to R.N.V.R. are only distinguishable from active service officers by their shoulder straps (*see* page 12).

Reserve officers equivalent to R.N.R. wear the ordinary sleeve markings of a professional officer, and in addition have an anchor on each collar tip immediately above the lapels.

The ranks are denoted as follows:

<i>Sleeve Lace</i>	<i>German Rank</i>	<i>British Equivalent</i>
One medium stripe	Leutnant	(Between a midshipman and a Sub-Lieutenant)
Two medium stripes	Oberleutnant	(Sub-Lieut.)
One narrow between two medium stripes	Kapitänleutnant	(Lieutenant)
Three medium stripes	Korvettenkapitän	(Lieut.-Commander)
" " "	Fregattenkapitän	(Commander)
Four medium stripes *	Kapitän zur See	(Captain)
" " " *	Kommodore	(Commodore)
One broad below one medium stripe	Konteradmiral	(Rear-Admiral)
One broad below two medium stripes	Vizeadmiral	(Vice-Admiral)
One broad below three medium stripes	Admiral	(Admiral)
One broad below four medium stripes	Groszadmiral	(Admiral of the Fleet)

There is a rank in the German Navy called "Generaladmiral" which is between an Admiral and an Admiral of the Fleet. A "Generaladmiral" normally has the same sleeve markings as an Admiral; should however, a "Generaladmiral" occupy the position of C.-in-C. of the Navy he is allowed to wear the markings of a Groszadmiral.

On greatcoat and white uniform German naval officers wear shoulder-straps. These alone distinguish a Lieutenant Commander from a Commander (both have three medium stripes on their sleeves), or an Admiral from a Generaladmiral (both have one broad below three medium stripes each). With the frock-coat the sleeve lace is worn as well as the shoulder straps.

The shoulder straps used are as follows:

Parallel silver strands, plain	=Leutnant	= (A rank between midshipman and Sub-Lieut.)
Parallel silver strands with one star	=Oberleutnant	= (Sub-Lieutenant)
Parallel silver strands with two stars	=Kapitänleutnant	= (Lieutenant)
Plaited silver strands, plain	=Korvetten-Kapitän	= (Lieut. Commander)

\* From the sleeve lace it is not possible to distinguish a Commodore from a Kapitän zur See (Captain); the former, however, wears the aiguillettes and double row of oak leaves (on cap) of an Admiral.



Plaited silver strands, with one star	=Fregattenkapitän	=(Commander)
Plaited silver strands, with two stars	=Kapitän zur See	=(Captain)
Plaited silver strands, with two stars	=Kommodore	=(Commodore)
Plaited gold and silver strand, plain	=Konteradmiral	=(Rear Admiral)
Plaited gold and silver strand, with one star	=Vize-Admiral	=(Vice Admiral)
Plaited gold and silver strand, with two stars	=Admiral	=(Admiral)
Plaited gold and silver strand, with three stars	=Generaladmiral	=No equivalent
Plaited gold and silver strand, with crossed batons	=Groszadmiral	=(Admiral of the fleet)

The three stars on the shoulder-straps of a Generaladmiral are disposed as follows:—one is at the upper, or collar end, and two are side by side at the lower or shoulder end.

Executive officers wear on their shoulder straps no badge to denote their branch. Officers other than executive ones wear in the centre of their shoulder straps a small branch badge similar to that above the stripes on their sleeves. Such a badge is worn above one, but between two stars.

Executive officers, whose shoulder-straps have no badges of branch, if they have one star only, place it in the centre of their shoulder straps, and not on the lower edge, like officers of other branches.

Active service officers have shoulder straps mounted on blue cloth for use with blue uniform, and others on white cloth for use with white uniform.

All types of reserve officers have one type of shoulder strap only, which is mounted on black cloth.

## B. Ratings

These are worn by C. and P.O.s on shoulder straps (which they wear even on their ordinary jackets): ratings below P.O.s wear the badge of rank immediately below the branch badge, both on the left sleeve.

### (i) Ratings below petty officer

The German Navy has three ranks all of which correspond to Able Seaman (or Stoker 1st Class, etc. etc.).

These are:



Gefreiter



Obergefreiter



Hauptgefreiter

The rank of "Hauptgefreiter" is only attained by men not able or wishing to pass for leading rate (= "Maat"). After being "Hauptgefreiter" such men can become in succession a "Stabsgefreiter" (one plaited chevron with a star inside it), then "Oberstabsgefreiter" (two plaited chevrons, a star in the inner one).\* These stars are very small and *inside* the V of the chevron, not to be confused with the larger star *above* the chevrons worn to denote their branch by ratings of the seaman branch, and is worn as well if the "Stabsgefreiter" belongs to the seaman branch.

An A.B. etc. approved as a candidate for the rank of leading hand wears one **SMALL** chevron immediately beneath the tip of his one or two large chevrons (1 or 2 according as to whether he is a "Gefreiter" or an "Obergefreiter" at the time); viz.:



A.B. ("Gefreiter") awaiting promotion to Leading Seaman.

This is not to be confused with the much less important Acting Leading Seaman, whose badge is one small horizontal strip of white cloth below the arm badge of rank. Such a man is merely so acting because there are not enough leading hands on board. There is no guarantee that he will become a Leading Seaman nor has he passed any of the requisite tests.

Leading hands have an anchor as the distinctive emblem of their rank. In the case of a Leading Seaman this is a foul anchor, viz.:



Leading Seaman.

Leading hands of the Recruiting branch wear one plain anchor. (There are no people below "Maat" in this branch, so no confusion is possible.)

Leading Seamen of the Navigation Branch wear two crossed plain anchors, viz.:



Leading Seaman (Navigation, etc.)

\*The rank of "Oberstabsgefreiter" is being reconsidered. It will probably soon be abolished.

Leading hands of other branches wear one plain anchor with which is incorporated the badge of their branch. In the case of two of the branches the anchor is included (stock down to the right), viz.:



Leading Mining Artificer



Ldg./S.B.A.

The badges of rank of the remaining leading hands have the anchor vertical, viz.:



Ldg. Sto. or  
E.R.A.4



Ldg./Sig.



Ldg./Tel.



Ldg. Tel.  
(Telewriter)



Ldg. Ship-  
wright



O.A.4



Ldg. S/T  
(or E.A.4)



L.V.A.



Ldg. writer



Ldg. Sea  
musician



Ldg. Sea  
coastal  
gunner  
(and Cpl. R.M.)



Ldg. Sea  
motorist



Ldg. Sea



Ldg. Sea  
gunner's  
party

see note be-  
low \*

Ldg. Tel.  
(Technician)

Between leading hands and petty officers there is in the German Navy an intermediate rank dressed as a seaman as are our own A.P.O.s, but, unlike them, they have a degree of authority closer to

\*The badge of these ratings is the anchor of a leading hand on which are superimposed both the flash of the telegraphist and the cogwheel of the engine-room personnel.

These ratings are qualified in the maintenance of W/T installations and equipment, whereas the ordinary German Ldg./Tel. (centre badge uppermost row), are qualified in transmission, procedure, coding, etc.

The German for a leading hand, irrespective of branch is "Maat".

that of a Leading Hand than that of a petty officer. This German rank is called "Obermaat". For the sake of simplicity "Obermaat" has been translated A.P.O., in order to keep parallel with the ranks above and below; though he is in actual fact in no way "acting" as a petty officer, nor approved as a petty officer designate.

For all branches the badge of rank of an "Obermaat" is similar to that of a "Maat" except that in addition to the illustrations given above for the "Maate", the "Obermaat" wears one chevron beneath the emblem.

## (ii) C. and P.O.s

Chief and Petty Officers wear a jacket similar to that of officers, but without gold lace on the sleeves. They also wear no markings on the sleeves similar to the rank, branch and non-sub badges of the lower ratings in square rig.

The C. and P.O.s' jacket has broad blue shoulder straps edged with gold on which are shown both rank and branch.

In the case of seaman P.O.s the shoulder straps are as follows:



1. P.O.\*    2. P.O. (Senior)    3. C.P.O.    4. C.P.O. (Senior)

When alluding to these ranks irrespective of branch they are known as:

1. Feldwebel.
2. Stabsfeldwebel.
3. Oberfeldwebel.
4. Stabsoberfeldwebel.

Ranks 2 and 4 are rare. The normal procedure is to be promoted straight from 1 to 3 and not to attain 4.

In competence and employment a Stabsoberfeldwebel is equivalent to a Warrant Officer R.N., though he is not in fact an officer as the term is normally understood.

In the case of other branches, the foul anchor worn on the shoulder straps is replaced by the emblem of their branches (*see pp. 7 and 8*).

The rank of a petty officer is indicated by the stars on the shoulder straps which for all branches are the same in number and disposed in the same way as shown for seamen petty officers.

These shoulder straps are of dark blue cloth with gold braid. The stars are silver, and the branch emblems gilt metal.

\* New rank of Stabsobermaat is to have a P.O.'s shoulder straps but without the star, as the badge of rank. It is also proposed to alter the Obermaat's uniform from seaman's rig to P.O.'s rig and to give as badge of rank, shoulder straps with no star and the lower or outermost edge is to have no gold braid; the other three edges will keep the gold braid. The Maat is to retain seaman's rig.

Midshipmen of the German Navy are not considered to be officers. They are divided between two ranks, known as 'Fähnrich' and 'Oberfähnrich', the latter equivalent to a British midshipman, the former being a senior cadet.

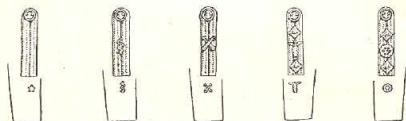
In the official German schedules of rank:

- (i) a 'Fähnrich' is placed equal to but having precedence over an 'Obermaat', i.e. between a British P.O. in square rig and one in fore-and-aft rig;
- (ii) an 'Oberfähnrich' is placed equal to but having precedence over an 'Oberfeldwebel', i.e. between a British C.P.O. and a British W.O.

Midshipmen have no gold lace on the sleeves of their jackets, which have shoulder straps, like those of other German Petty Officers. The shoulder straps are of quite a different type from Petty Officers', being all silver and flat, like junior naval officers' greatcoat and frockcoat shoulder straps, but very much narrower.

An 'Oberfähnrich' has two stars, a 'Fähnrich' none, on his shoulder straps. No midshipman has one star, since none corresponds in rank to 'Feldwebel', the grade of petty officer who does wear one star on his shoulder straps.

The badge of rank is branch on both sleeve and shoulder strap for all non-executive midshipmen, on sleeve only for executive ones.



Fähnrich z.  
S.=Senior  
Cadet (Ex-  
ecutive)

Fähnrich  
(San)=  
Senior Cadet  
(Surgeon)

Fähnrich  
(W)=Senior  
Cadet  
(Ordnance)

Oberfähn-  
rich (V)=  
Pay Mid.

Oberfähn-  
rich (Ing)  
=Mid. (E)

## C. Uniforms of personnel of officer status

### (i) *Bandmasters*

There are five grades of Bandmasters equivalent to officers in rank, the highest of these corresponding to a Commander.

The shoulder straps are of blue and silver strands, and the sleeve stripes are not straight; they are slightly inclined upwards in the centre of each ring. The uppermost ring has a curl, unlike that of all other branches of the German Navy. The lyre, the emblem of the musicians' branch, is put *inside* this curl, and not above it.

### (ii) *Chaplains*

The Navy has both Evangelical and Catholic chaplains. They are considered as persons of "officer status" but have no specific rank.

The uniforms of naval chaplains are as follows:

Naval civil servant's cap, i.e. no gilt peak edging and silver cord instead of black chinstrap. Chaplains have a silver cross between the oakleaves and the national eagle.

Blue frock coat with black cloth buttons and silver national eagle.

Blue jacket with violet collar patches showing a latin cross above two leaves.

White jacket

White mess jacket (worn abroad only) } with the same collar-patches as the blue jacket.

Shoes, trousers and gloves as for other officers.

Chaplains carry no arms.

## V—GENERAL DETAILS OF OFFICERS' UNIFORM

### A. Caps

Officers have a cap identical to that of C. and P.O.s except that in lieu of patent leather peaks, they have blue cloth peaks edged with gold.

The various types of cap-peak are as follows:

Junior Officers      Narrow gold homogeneous edging.

Lieut.-Commander }  
Commander      { One row of gold oakleaves on outer edge of peak

Captain }  
Commodore      { Two rows of gold oakleaves, one on inner and one on outer edge of peak.

All Admirals } and one on outer edge of peak.

Detachable white cap covers are provided for summer wear.



Admirals and  
Commodores



Junior Officers



Captains  
Commanders  
Lieut-Commanders



Naval Civil Servants  
of Officer Rank

The chinstrap for naval civil servants is black for personnel corresponding in rank to ratings, silver for those corresponding to officers up to Captains inclusive, and gold for those of still higher standing.

### B. Full Dress

There is no full dress uniform for German Naval Officers, as distinct from the frock coat.

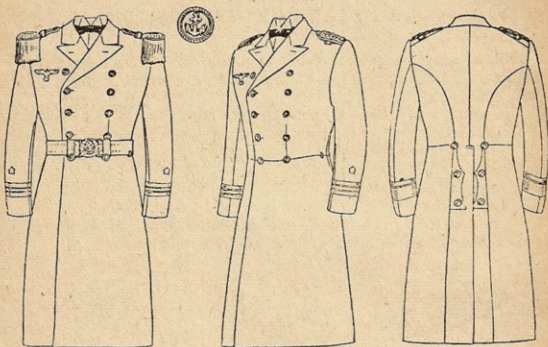


### C. Frock coat

The frock coat is worn with epaulettes to correspond both with British full dress and British frock coat with epaulettes.

The German frock coat is worn without epaulettes to correspond to the British frock coat without epaulettes. The use of the frock coat is not abrogated in wartime.

In Germany the frock coat is worn with a bow tie. It has epaulette holders built in above the shoulders. When epaulettes are not worn the shoulder straps already mentioned in Section IVa are worn instead. Like the German Reefer Jacket it has two rows of (five) buttons each. The frock coat also has the ranks shown by gold lace on the sleeves. The trousers worn with the frock coat with epaulettes have vertical gold braid covering the seams.



### D. Mess-Jacket

There are two Mess-Jackets, a blue and a white.

The blue one is worn normally with a blue waistcoat, but on more important occasions with a white one. The rank is shown on the sleeves in the usual way, and there are no shoulder straps and no epaulette holders. The trousers have vertical gold braid covering the seams.

The white mess-jacket has no sleeve rings; the shoulder straps being worn to denote rank. The buttons and national crest emblem are detachable.

### E. Full Evening Dress for Captains and above

There is nothing in the German Navy to correspond to this British Uniform.

### F. Tropical Kit

A single breasted white jacket is provided for ordinary wear in tropical climates and on the home station in summer when the ratings are in white uniform. Rank is shown by shoulder straps only.



The buttons and national emblem on the breast are detachable.

The most recent regulations prescribe an open-necked collar and the same collar and tie as for the blue working jacket, with four buttons in front. Officers who still have it may wear the old type of white jacket which had six buttons in front and a stand-and-fall collar.

On duty out-of-doors and off duty outside naval establishments, this jacket is always to be worn with white trousers.

For informal use on board there is also a washable khaki uniform of shorts and tunic, the latter with removable naval gilt buttons:

### G. Field-Grey Uniform

The German Navy provides for its personnel a uniform almost identical with that of the German Army, the basic colour of which is field-grey.

The main differences by which it can be distinguished easily from the army uniform are:

(a) the national eagle, the buttons, the belt, buckle and all piping are gold for the navy, but silver for the army. The buttons also have an embossed anchor design.

(b) Officers' shoulder straps are identical with those for blue uniform. They do not have a coloured edging to denote the wearer's branch. Branch is denoted on the shoulder straps by the same emblems as denote branch for naval personnel in blue uniform.

The field grey uniform tunic naturally has no marks of rank on the sleeves.

Admirals do not wear this uniform. Officers of lower rank ashore theoretically all might be expected to wear it under certain circumstances; in actual fact, however, the only branch for whom it is in regular constant use is the "Marine-Artillerie" (Naval Coastal Gunners and field training personnel).

### H. Greatcoat

There is only one type. Rank is shown by shoulder straps only.



Admirals have a cornflower-blue lining at the chest and over the lapels; they always wear their greatcoat with the top three buttons

undone. Those below the rank of Admiral have a black lining and no covering to the lapels. They wear the top three buttons undone off duty but must button all buttons up on duty unless they have an order or decoration which is worn around the neck; if this is the case they are allowed to wear the top three buttons undone.

#### I. Cloak

The cloak is not an obligatory part of an officer's wardrobe; it may be worn when no particular rig has been specifically ordered, but neither when in action nor when in conditions in which action is likely.



#### J. Gloves

Officers have white and grey gloves. When gloves are worn they may not be carried; but put on and buttoned up. Ratings have the same two colours of gloves, but wool instead of leather.

#### K. Footwear

Patent Leather Boots	Frock coat (off duty)
" " "	White Trousers (off duty)
Patent Leather Shoes	Mess Jacket
White Shoes	White Trousers
" " "	Tropical Kit (on duty)
Gaiters or top boots	Shore duty such as field training nature
Black ankle boots	Normal footwear
Black shoes	Off-duty and ashore on unimportant duty

The German Navy prescribes the use of blue breeches instead of ordinary trousers, on occasion when top-boots or ankle-boots and gaiters are worn.

#### L. Aiguillettes

There are two types of aiguillettes in general use in the German Navy, viz.:



(a)



(b)

Type (a) is worn by officers of the rank of Commodore and above, and by Naval Civil Servants of equivalent rank. In the case of the

latter the aiguillettes are gold (as for naval officers), and not silver like most of the accessories of naval civil servants uniform.

Type (b) is worn by Flag Lieutenants and "Adjutanten". An "adjutant" approximates to a Captain's Secretary, but is usually an executive and not a paymaster officer.

These aiguillettes are attached to the right shoulder and the second button from the top on the right.

A further type of aiguillettes exist for use only by naval attachés.

## **M. Arms**

The weapon normally worn by German Naval Officers is the dirk. This is worn with every rig with which the sword or bayonet and/or revolver is not expressly prescribed.

The sword is worn during field-training and parades ashore; the bayonet during landing party exercises and similar operations.

Arms not conforming to the specification of German Admiralty Instructions may be worn by descendants of persons who have "carried them with honour in the face of the enemy", provided that formal permission to do so has been obtained.

## **N. Epaulettes**

These show the rank of the wearer in the same way as the shoulder straps, except:—

The epaulettes of a Leutnant have no bullion.

The epaulettes of an Oberleutnant have not one star.

The executive branch emblem is an anchor. (On the sleeves it is a star; on shoulder straps the executive officers wear no distinctive emblem to denote their branch).

From the rank of Korvettenkapitän upwards the bullion of the epaulettes is very much heavier.

Admirals' epaulettes have a white centre with gold stars and badges of rank and branch in lieu of gold centre and silver badges of rank and branch.

## **O. Swordbelts**

There is only one in the German Navy; it is more like the British full dress than the undress Swordbelt.

## DESCRIPTION OF UNIFORMS

Note: The titles on the coloured plates are incorrect except for A/1 and C/4. The correct descriptions of these uniforms are:

- A/2 Commodore. Frock coat as worn for receptions.
- A/3 Sub. Lt. Mess-jacket for formal occasions.
- A/4 Sub. Lt. (E) Duty rig, with orders and medals.
- A/5 Second Lt. of Marines or Naval Coastal Gunnery Officer of equivalent rank. Field service dress.
- B/1 Leading Signalmán, approved prospective Chief Yeoman employed on Admiral's staff. Peace time Number ones.
- B/2 C.P.O. (Navigator). Service Dress.
- B/3 Captain of Marines or equivalent Naval Coastal Gunnery Officer. Service dress.
- B/4 Lieutenant Commander. Field service dress.
- B/5 General Admiral. As head of Navy. Service dress with aiguillettes.
- C/1 C.P.O. (Navigator). Working rig.
- C/2 E.R.A. 4 or equivalent acting stoker P.O. Full dress.
- C/3 Lance Sergeant of Marines or equivalent Naval Coastal Gunnery rating. Field service dress.
- C/5 Signalmán. Landing rig.

Illustrations A/1 and C/4 require no alteration to the title.

## VI—RATINGS, DETAILS OF THE UNIFORM OF

### A. Caps

Chief and petty officers, including midshipmen, wear an officer-type cap, all made in one piece. Detachable white cap covers are provided for summer wear. The badge is worked in gold thread. They have no gold edging to their peak, which, unlike an officer's, is of patent leather.



Ratings below petty officers rank wear a seaman's cap, made in two parts, the upper or horizontal part is soft, the lower or vertical part is hard. These two parts are separable, the upper one having an elastic edge and fitting around a projecting rim on the lower part. Around the lower part a black capband is worn, showing in gold Gothic lettering the name of the ship to which the rating belongs. In wartime this has been replaced for sea-going units by the word "Kriegsmarine" (Navy). The ends of the capband are not cut off, but hang down at the back of the head over the collar, in memory of the naval pigtail. From the 20th of April to the 30th of September in Home Waters (in peacetime), and abroad according to the time and place, the upper part of the cap is white; viz.:



Linien Schiff Schleswig-Holstein

Panzerschiff Admiral Graf Spee

Kreuzer Köln

Torpedoboot Tiger

3. Schiffstammabteilung der Nordsee 3.

2. Marineartillerieabteilung 2.

As in the Royal Navy, the ratings' uniforms in use in Germany fall into two sharply divided categories, viz.:

- (a) Petty Officers and above
- (b) Lower ratings

#### (i) Petty Officers' uniforms

### B. Blue Uniform

These resemble those of officers much more closely in the German Navy than in the R.N. The difference in the caps has already been described. There are also the following differences:

- (i) C. and P.Os have no frock coat, no cloak and no mess-jackets.
- (ii) On their service jacket the rank is shown by shoulder straps, and not by sleeve lace; these shoulder straps have already been described under "badges of rank" (see p. 10).

- (iii) C. and P.Os have no sword-belt and slings. They wear a dirk or sword outside a greatcoat, attached to two small hooks which normally hang inside the left-hand lower external pocket of the greatcoat. (Officers attach their sword, or dirk, to their swordbelt and slings, which is then buckled on outside the greatcoat.)

Apart from these distinctive features the C. and P.Os uniform is remarkably like the officers' in the German Navy, e.g.: they have the same cut and colour of both greatcoat and working jacket; each garment has the same number of buttons as the corresponding officer's garment. Both types of cap are identical in all details except that C. and P.Os have no gold edging to their cap peaks.

Both officers and C. and P.Os may wear either swords or dirks, according to occasion.

C. and P.Os' gloves, like officers', are either white or grey, according to the solemnity of the occasion.

### C. White Uniform

C. and P.Os possess a white service dress similar to that of officers.

### D. Field-Grey Uniform

C. and P.Os' field-grey uniform is almost identical with that of army N.C.Os. The differences are the same as those that distinguish the naval officer's field-grey uniform from that of an army officer, i.e.:

- (a) gold, instead of silver, as a predominant colour for the accessories of the uniform;
- (b) devices, instead of colours on the shoulder straps to show branch;
- (c) anchor-embossed buttons.

The C. and P.Os' shoulder straps for use with field-grey uniform are of blue-green cloth edged with gold. Unless there is gold edging on such shoulder straps the wearer has not attained the rank of petty officer. (On the field-grey uniform, unlike on blue uniform, *all* ratings have some form of shoulder straps.) Stars of ranks are silver; anchors or other badges are gilt.



P.O. Coastal  
Gunner (2nd  
Division of Marine  
Artillery)



Senior P.O.  
(North Sea  
Station  
Manning De-  
pot)



C.P.O. Coastal  
Gunner (4th  
Division of  
Marine Artillery)



Senior C.P.O.  
(Baltic Station  
Manning De-  
pot)

### (ii) Uniforms of ratings below Petty Officer's rank

These are similar in principle to those of British ratings of equivalent rank with the following main points of difference:

- (a) In the German Navy these lower ratings have no greatcoat, instead they have
- (b) a jacket, and also
- (c) a full-dress jacket.
- (d) The national emblem is worn on the right breast.

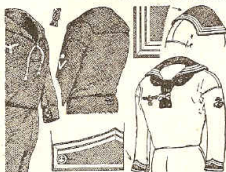
### E. Normal Wear

The normal uniform comprises a blue cloth jumper and trousers with a flap opening. The jean collar has three white tapes like a British one but has a much less deep opening in front. The silk is done up somewhat differently from the British, as the illustration shows.

The white jumper is provided with detachable cuffs to match the jean collar.

Badges of rank are blue on white jumpers and yellow (gold for "number ones") on blue jumpers.

The white bow over the silk is only worn on important occasions. It is not a separate article of clothing, but is formed by bringing up to the aperture the tail-like ribbons of a (freshly ironed) collar.

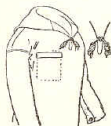


### F. Working Rig

Ratings below the rank of leading hand also have a working rig of white drill. Unlike the white and blue uniform jumpers, the upper portion of this working rig does not fit tightly to the body, and it hangs outside the trousers instead of being tucked inside them.

This rig may be worn, when ordered, for field training and landing party exercises, as well as at ordinary cleaning stations, etc.

All badges of rank, etc., are the same as for the white service jumper.





### G. Service Jacket

This has five buttons on either side, and, unlike Officers and P.Os, lower ratings button up all five of the right-hand row. The jean collar is worn under the collar of this jacket.

The collar patches are of cornflower blue: One strip of silver braid is added for "Maate", two for "Obermaate", parallel to and near the short lower side; ratings below the rank of leading hand wear these patches, but without silver braid.

An order has been issued that Maate (and Ob.Mt. still dressed as seamen) are now to wear an edging of silver braid around their entire collar. This was introduced at the request of the German Army, who complained that Naval men in the rank of Corporal and Lance Sergeant were not recognisable as such except from in front.



### H. Full Dress Jacket

A double breasted blue jacket with nine buttons aside and five on each cuff. This garment is not buttoned up but is held square by one link button level with the uppermost of the nine buttons on either side.

Worn in peacetime for ceremonial parades, Sunday divisions, leave ashore, etc. It is not to be worn again until after the war. The jean collar is worn over the collar of the full dress jacket.

Maate and Obermaate have one strip of gold lace parallel to the end of the sleeve and one visible at right angles to it immediately behind the cuff buttons when wearing full dress jacket.

### I. Overalls

The overalls issued to the German Navy are grey in colour, and each suit is in two pieces. "Maate" and "Obermaate" have small chromium plated metal angles on the lower collar tips.

### J. Field-Grey Uniform

For ratings below petty officer's rank there is a field-grey uniform corresponding almost exactly to that for military personnel of equivalent rank; the differences between the two are approximately those already indicated in the case of the field-grey uniforms of officers and petty officers.

It will be noted that, in imitation of the army, all navy personnel in field-grey uniform have shoulder straps (whereas shoulder straps are only worn on blue and white uniform by petty officers and above).

The rank of German Naval personnel wearing field-grey uniform is shown on the left arm (as in blue uniform) up to and including the rank of "Oberstabsgefreiter" (very senior A.B.).

The ranks immediately above this are shown in a way quite different from the way they are shown in blue uniform; the insignia of rank are exactly those of the corresponding army N.C.Os.

A "Maat" (leading hand) wears a gold edging to his shoulder straps on three sides of them, viz. on the two long sides and the short side near the neck.



The "Maat" shown is of the 1st division of the Aircraft reporting branch.

The anchors, in the case of this field-grey uniform, have no relation to rank or branch, but merely distinguish the wearer as a naval man in field-grey uniform.

The wings and arrows are the device of the Aircraft Reporting Branch; the number 1 is the division of that branch which the particular rating belongs. The emblems are worked in yellow wool.

An "Obermaat" has shoulder straps edged in gold on all four sides, viz.:



The absence of any branch badges indicate that the wearer is at a school for instruction to prospective "Maate" and "Obermaate".

An ordinary seaman has plain shoulder straps with no edging, viz.:



The N indicates that the wearer belongs to a North Sea Manning depot (Schiffsstammabteilung).

An O.D. or A.B. approved as candidate for leading rate wears on his field-grey uniform a gold strip on the shorter outer end of his shoulder strap, as is worn by persons of equivalent status in the German Army, viz.:



Such a man will not wear on his field-grey uniform the small chevron beneath the upper left sleeve chevrons of rank to denote his status, as he would wear on blue or white uniforms.

Ratings of the rank of Petty Officer and above wear shoulder straps on their field-grey uniform very similar to those they wear on their blue uniform: these have already been described in the paragraph on petty officers' field-grey uniform (*see* p. 23).

## VII—ARTICLES OF NAVAL UNIFORM AVAILABLE TO ALL RANKS

### A. Duffel coats and balaclava helmets

The official issue are reddish in colour, with black fur lining. The ear-flaps of the balaclava can be turned up and secured by tapes tying up over the top of the head. When they are required over the ears, the tapes are secured under the chin.

Several other types of balaclava helmets and duffel coats are worn.

### B. One-piece suits

In small craft such as E-boats, a black leatherette and one-piece suit is often worn at sea.

The lining is provided with elastic cuff and ankle pieces, to keep out the water. This suit is closed by a zip-fastener.

### C. Mae Wests

Similar to British ones.

### D. Lifejackets

The official German Naval lifejacket is of yellow-covered rubber, divided into separate vertical panels, five in front of the wearer and three behind.

Each panel has an inflating hole and stopper. The most recent type of this lifejacket has another semi circular panel behind the neck, which supports the wearer's head in the water.

Besides the official type, several other types of lifejackets are in use, varying considerably in shape, material and colour of covering.

## E. Grey Leather Suits

All ranks in the submarine service have a grey leather two-piece uniform.

Rank and branch is shown for officers and petty officers by shoulder straps identical with those used with their blue uniform; for "Maate" and "Obermaate" by metal angle pieces similar to those used on overalls.

Below the rank of "Maat" no rank is shown on the grey leather uniform.

## VIII—RATINGS' NON-SUB BADGES

(Not worn by C. and P.O.s)



A.A. gunnery  
rating



Captain of  
the gun A/A



A/A  
gunlayer



Gunlayers  
(individual mtg.)



Gunlayer (turret)  
the two chevrons  
indicate medium  
calibre.



Gunlayer  
(Individual  
mtg.) three  
chevrons indicate  
heavy calibre.



Gunlayer  
(Coastal  
Gunnery)



Director-  
Layer



Director-  
Layer A/A



Director-  
Layer  
(Coastal  
Gunnery)



3rd Class  
T.F.O.  
(rating)



2nd Class  
T.F.O.  
(rating)



1st Class T.F.O.  
(rating)



Rangetaker



Rangetaker  
(A/A)



No. 1 of the  
tube



Assistant  
Torpedo  
Instructor



Mine and D/C  
qualified  
rating



Bandsman



Surveyor



Diver



Torpedo  
diver



A/A  
Listener



Searchlight  
Manipulator



Asdic rating



Electric  
Motor  
Specialist  
3rd Class



Electric  
Motor  
Specialist  
2nd Class



Electric  
Motor  
Specialist  
1st Class



E.R.A.5 or  
equivalent  
Stoker



E.R.A.4 or  
equivalent  
Stoker



E.R.A.3 or  
equivalent  
Stoker



P. and R.T.I.

Retired personnel recalled for service wear two oak leaves under their non-sub. badge.

The asdic badge is worn only by ratings who gained it before the war. More recent recruits who are engaged on asdic work are members of the W/T branch and wear the badges thereof.

## IX—MISCELLANEOUS

### A. Division

In the large units the watch to which Seamen ratings below the rank of petty officer belong is indicated by stripes worn on the top of the sleeve.

#### STARBOARD

*1st Division: one stripe  
3rd Division: two stripes  
5th Division: three stripes  
on the right arm.*



#### PORT

*2nd Division: one stripe  
4th Division: two stripes  
6th Division: three stripes  
on the left arm.*

### B. C.I.C.

Personnel dressed as seamen on the Staff of a flag officer wear below the watch-stripes a small admiral's flag.



### C. Watchkeepers

Watchkeeping personnel have a special badge in the German Navy. For officers it is a brass clasp as below:



Officers who have a W.K.C. wear it on the upper right breast of their jacket (even when not on watch).

Ratings such as Quartermaster, Corporal of the Gangway, duty M.A.A., etc., etc., wear a large version of the same emblem embroidered in gold on a white armband, which is worn on the upper right arm. (Not worn except when on duty.)

## CONTENTS TO CHAPTER 2

- I. General
- II. Branches
- III. Equivalent Ranks, table of:
  - A. Officers
  - B. Ratings
- IV. Rank, badges of:
  - A. Officers
  - B. Ratings
- V. Marinebeamten, general details of uniform of:
  - A. Caps
  - B. Various Rigs
  - C. Aiguillettes
  - D. Field-Grey Uniform
- VI. Miscellaneous



## CHAPTER 2. UNIFORM OF GERMAN CIVIL SERVANTS IN NAVAL EMPLOY

### I—GENERAL NOTIONS

All civil servants in the employ of the German Service Ministries are provided with uniform. These persons are known in German Naval circles as "Marinebeamten" (=Naval Officials). They hold ranks carefully equated to Naval ranks. Two categories of service personnel in the Royal Navy correspond to "Marinebeamten", viz. Constructor Officers and Special Branch Meteorologists.

The main feature of the uniform of these naval officials is that almost every detail of uniform which is gold for naval personnel is silver for "Marinebeamten"; hence their naval nicknames, "Silberlinge" (=Silverlings) and "Aluminiumoffiziere" (=Aluminium Officers).

### II—BRANCHES

The naval civil servants are divided into seven main branches:

- (i) Administration and Supply
- (ii) Technicians
- (iii) Naval Law Officials
- (iv) Chemists
- (v) Executive personnel
- (vi) Engineerroom personnel
- (vii) Instructors

Each of these is in turn subdivided into numerous further divisions.

Branches (v) and (vi) may appear somewhat out of place among civil servants; they are concerned with operating lockgates, pilotage, manning small craft on inland waterways, etc. Most of them are of rating status. The highest attainable rank in (v) is the equivalent of a Lieutenant-Commander.

The characteristic emblem above the silver stripes is the German Eagle resting on a swastika (Hoheitsabzeichen). A further emblem is placed between the eagle and the stripes; this is one of the following:

- (i) Chevrons. The uppermost one has at its lowest point a loop pointing downwards. Other chevrons have no loop and pass through or behind the loop of the upper one.
- (ii) Triangles
- (iii) Swords and Scales
- (iv) Waves
- (v) Anchors
- (vi) Cogwheel or half-cogwheel
- (vii) Rosettes

The number of chevrons, etc. varies between one and three and depends upon the stratum of the civil service to which the official belongs—not to the rank he has attained therein.

Branch is denoted by colour (instead of by the sleeve emblems) on epaulettes, the centre field being dark blue, cornflower blue, crimson or black, viz.:

Career (i) Administration and Supply	Cornflower Blue
Career (ii) Technicians	Black
Career (iii) Naval Law Officials	Crimson
Career (iv) Chemists	Cornflower Blue
Career (v) Executive	Black
Career (vi) Engine Room Personnel	Black
Career (vii) Instructors	Black if technical Cornflower blue if non-technical
" "	
Admiralty Headquarters Officials	Dark Blue

The fact that one colour may be shared by several branches does not cause confusion because

- (a) Civil servants very seldom wear their epaulettes; and
- (b) when they do, they always have sleeve markings visible as well.

The same colours are used as underlay for the naval civil servants shoulder straps, in lieu of the black of reserve officers and blue (or white) of professional officers.

The shoulder straps have no emblem of branch; they show only the wearer's rank.

### III—TABLE OF EQUIVALENT RANKS

The complete list of all the equivalents possible in the German Admiralty Civil Service to each naval rank is long and intricate and need not be given here.

Most of titles are extremely elaborate, and for any one naval rank the corresponding civilian rank will vary according to:

- (i) the branch;
- (ii) the sub-division of the branch;
- (iii) the stratum of the service.

More important equivalents can be summarized as follows:

To the naval rank of	Correspond titles ending in, or comprising:	British Equivalent
----------------------	---	-----------------------

#### A. Officers

Leutnant	Sekretär	Officer below Sub-Lieut.
Oberleutnant	Inspektor	Sub-Lieutenant
Kapitänleutnant	Oberinspektor	Lieutenant
Korvettenkapitän	Rat	Lieut.-Commander
"	Amtmann	"
Fregattenkapitän	Oberrat	Commander
Kapitän zur See	Ministerialrat	Captain
"	Direktor	"
Konteradmiral	Ministerialdirigent	Rear-Admiral
Vizeadmiral	Ministerialdirektor	Vice-Admiral

## B. Ratings

It is still harder to give any general principles as to the equation of civil servants with lower deck personnel, but in general:

Officials equivalent to C.P.Os. usually have a name ending in "Assistant" and certain officials equivalent to P.Os have a name ending in "Meister"; but many officials equivalent to C.P.Os. and "Leutnante" have names ending in "Meister".

## IV—BADGES OF RANK

For every civil servant, whether of officer status or not, badges of rank are similar to those of naval personnel of equivalent rank.

### A. Officers

Officials of officer status have *silver* sleeve rings. When wearing greatcoats or white uniform they have silver shoulder straps. When wearing frockcoats, they have silver sleeve rings and shoulder straps.

The shoulder straps of officials equivalent to Rear Admiral and above, however, are gold and silver mixed, thus making one of the exceptions to the principle of no gold in the civilian officials' uniform.

The number of rings (type of shoulder straps and number of stars) corresponds exactly to those of naval officers of equivalent rank.

### B. Ratings

Rank is shown exactly as and where it would be for naval personnel of equivalent rank, except that gold accessories are made of silver.

## V—GENERAL DETAILS OF THE UNIFORMS OF MARINEBEAMTEN

### A. Caps

Similar to those of equivalent naval personnel, except:

National eagle silver instead of gold;

Oakleaf cap badge silver instead of gold;

No caps have any gilt edging on peak;

All peaks of patent leather.

Officials of officer status have a silver chinstrap instead of a black one, *but*

Officials of status of Rear-Admiral and above have a gold chinstrap.

### B. Various Rigs

In principle "Marinebeamten" of any rank are entitled to all the uniforms used by naval personnel of equivalent rank, except as restricted by D below.

These are of the same cut, etc. for both types of person, but the "Marinebeamten" have all adjuncts in silver which naval personnel have in gold, except:

- (i) See A on caps above;
- (ii) Civilian Officials equivalent to Rear-Admirals and above retain mixed gold and silver shoulder-straps (See IV A. above);
- (iii) See C. on aiguilletes below.

### C. Aiguilletes

Certain officials wear aiguilletes where naval officers of equivalent rank wear them.

These aiguilletes are of gold, even for civilian officials.

### D. Field-Grey Uniform

By the nature of their employment few "Marinebeamten" need field-grey uniform.

The fortification construction officials, however, a sub-branch of the technical branch, have such a field-grey uniform.

The field-grey uniform of these "Festungsbaubeamten" is more like the field-grey (i.e. normal) uniform of civil servants employed by the German Army than the German Naval field-grey uniform.

In the German Army the normal distinguishing colour for civilian officials in uniform is dark green. In addition to this colour, a further colour is worn, as by various arms of the German Military Forces, to denote the branch to which the wearer belongs. On the shoulder straps the green is the outer colour, on the collar patches it is the inner colour. Constructors of fortifications fall within a category whose secondary colour is black.

The Naval Constructors of Fortifications are distinguished by the fact that they have M.V. on their shoulder-straps in field-grey uniform (instead of H.V., as worn by military civil servants). M.V. stands for "Marine Verwaltung", i.e. naval administration.

## VI—MISCELLANEOUS

Ship constructors start their career in the Navy, before transferring to the status of "Marinebeamten".

As cadets they wear the rig of a naval rating, having as their left sleeve cadet's badge an eagle above a swastika, similar to the one they later wear above the silver rings on their officer-type uniform.

This cadet's sleeve-eagle is surrounded by a small gold ellipse; the same applies to cadets preparing for service in the Navy itself.

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- |                                 |     |          |
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|                                 | (B) | Ratings  |
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|                                 | (B) | Ratings  |
| V. Uniforms, general details of | (A) | Cap      |
|                                 | (B) | Clothing |

Merchant Officers, but without sleeve gold lace or other badges of rank, and with no oakleaves around the cap badge.

Cooks, Stewards, etc., wear rig appropriate to their work.

Certain smart Companies dress their seamen in a uniform very like that of the German Navy. Such a uniform is worn also by the boys of the G.M.S. Schools. Any rating may buy himself such kit for wear ashore if he likes, even in a line that does not require it on duty. The cap ribbon in such cases reads "Deutsche Handelsmarine" (i.e. "German Merchant Service"); and the infallible distinction holds good:—Merchant Service personnel do not wear the national eagle emblem on the right breast nor anywhere else on their uniforms,

## V—GENERAL DETAILS OF UNIFORM

### A. Caps

Both white and blue caps exist for Officers and for ratings; in general appearance Merchant Service caps are very like those of the German Navy.

Ratings' cap ribbons are lettered either with the name of their company, or simply "Handelsmarine" (i.e. Merchant Marine).

Some lines do not supply Officers with gold edging to their cap peaks; in such cases peaks are of black patent leather instead of blue cloth.

### B. Clothing

Generally very similar to the German Navy in so far as any regulation garment exists at all. Certain articles of clothing have no counterpart in the Merchant Service, e.g. swords, frock-coats, field-grey rig, etc. The ratings' "Paradejacke" (full-dress jacket) does, however, exist for Merchant Seamen.

The simplest way of identifying at a glance whether a uniform is naval or mercantile is to look at the right breast. On every article of clothing the Navy (and Army and Air Force) wear in gold or yellow the German "Hoheitsabzeichen" or national emblem of an eagle with very wide shallow wings above a swastika. No other bodies, not even the armed S.S. or Naval Hitler Youth may wear the emblem in that position. In the Merchant Service, therefore, the right breast is bare.

## CHAPTER 4. GERMAN WATER POLICE

A uniform somewhat similar to naval uniform is worn by the German Water Police.

The main differences are as follows:

- (i) There is no national emblem on the right breast.
- (ii) The shade of blue is somewhat lighter than that of naval uniform.
- (iii) There are no "men dressed as seamen"; all ranks wear fore and aft rig.
- (iv) The cap badges are very different from those of the Navy: first, the eagle is below instead of above the cockade, and secondly, the eagle is smaller instead of larger than the cockade.
- (v) Rank is shown on both cuffs and shoulder straps on the jacket.

When members of the Water Police are put for service under the orders of the German Navy, and are to be considered as members of it, they wear their own normal uniform and in addition a yellow brassard inscribed in dark blue letters: "Deutsche Wehrmacht" = (German Armed Forces).

Though this description does not specify to which of the services the wearer is attached, this is evident from the *colour* of the lettering on the brassard: e.g. dark blue for the Navy.



# CONTENTS TO CHAPTER 5

- I. General
- II. Branches
- III. Ranks, table of
- IV. Rank, badges of
- V. Uniform, general details of

# CHAPTER 5. NAVAL HITLER YOUTH

## I—GENERAL

At the present moment there is no longer a Marine-Jungvolk (=Junior Naval Hitler Youth).

Nowadays all boys do their first stage together in one common Jungvolk, service in which lasts from ten till fourteen years of age.

After this the boys are promoted to the Hitler Jugend (Hitler Youth), and have the choice of five organisations.

The first is the ordinary Hitler Youth, main training in which is military and is thus a preparation for the Army.

The other four branches are:

(a) Naval

(b) Air

(c) Motor transport

(d) Communications

being respectively nurturing grounds for

(a) The Navy

(b) The G.A.F.

(c) The N.S.K.K. (Nazi organised lorry drivers, motor-cyclists, etc.)

(d) The W/T sections of any of the fighting forces.

## II—BRANCHES

There are no branches as such in the Naval Hitler Youth.

## III—TABLE OF RANKS

Hitlerjung	comprises	1 Boy
Rottenführer	"	3 Boys
Kameradschaftsführer	"	10 Boys
Scharführer	"	4 Kameradschaften
Oberscharführer	—	
Gefolgschaftsführer	"	4 Scharen
Obergefolgschaftsführer	—	
Stammführer	"	3—5 Gefolgschaften
Oberstammführer	—	
Bannführer	} Higher administration	
Oberbannführer		
Hauptbannführer		
Gebeitsführer		
Obergebeitsführer		
Reichsführer		

From Stammführer inclusive upwards the ranks count as officers. From Bannführer inclusive all jobs are administrative (or "office") jobs. The latter are full-time jobs; lower ranks involve part-time work in addition to a man's regular profession.

The ranks beginning with "Ober" are not organizationally different from those without the prefix "Ober". The person with the prefix "Ober" is the senior of the various boys of this rank (who have not the prefix); he may even act in the rank above, but is not yet confirmed in the higher rank.

#### IV—BADGES OF RANK

All branches of the Hitler Youth except the naval branch wear shoulder straps from the rank of Rottenführer inclusive upwards. In the naval branch all boys in seamen's rig, i.e. up to and including Obergefolgschaftsführer, wear their rank on the arm; from Stammführer upwards the boys are dressed like petty officers and show their rank by the shoulder straps.

M.H.J. Marks of Rank:

In Silver—

Rottenführer	One silver chevron on arm	No lanyard
Kameradschaftsführer	One star	Lanyard red and white
Scharführer	Two stars	Lanyard green
Oberscharführer	Two stars above a chevron	Lanyard green
Gefolgschaftsführer	Three stars	Lanyard green and white
Obergefolgschaftsführer	Three stars above a chevron	Lanyard green and white
Stammführer	Four stars	No lanyard
Oberstammführer	Four stars above a bar	No lanyard
Bannführer	One oakleaf and one acorn	White lanyard
Oberbannführer	Two oakleaves and one acorn	Red lanyard
Hauptbannführer	Three oakleaves and two acorns	Red and black lanyard

In Gold—

Gebietsführer	Three oakleaves and two acorns	Black lanyard
Obergebietsführer	As Gebietsführer with a star	Black and silver lanyard
Stabsführer	As Gebietsführer with two stars	Black and gold lanyard

#### V—GENERAL DETAILS OF UNIFORM

The Hitler Naval Uniform very closely resembles that of the German Navy.

The primary difference between the two uniforms is that the Hitler youth, as members of the party, wear a large swastika on a brassard on the left upper arm, and not the national emblem (eagle above swastika) on the right breast.

From Hitlerjung up to Obergefolgschaftsführer inclusive the general style of the uniform is like that of a rating "dressed as seaman"; thenceforth it is cut like a petty officer's (i.e. not like an Officer's), in that the rank is never on the sleeves; all the upper ranks, who wear the fore-and-aft rig, have shoulder straps on their jacket, showing their rank. The lanyard also shows rank.

All ranks have a white uniform for use in summer.

From Stammführer upwards a dirk is worn.

Short blue trousers are not now worn; they used to be worn by the disbanded Marine Jungvolk. Every "pimpf" is now in one common Jungvolk until the age of fourteen when the boys can select one of the five branches.

All the Marine Hitler Jugend wear long bell-bottom trousers; they are thus unlike the four other branches for boys of the same age, who wear short trousers.

The lower ranks, dressed as seamen, wear on their cap-band the letters "M.H.J." followed by the name of the town on which the unit is based.

In the non-naval branches of the Hitler youth the shoulder straps are edged in colour to distinguish the branch to which the wearer belongs. These colours are:

Ordinary (i.e.) Military	H.J.	Dark Red
Motorized	H.J.	Light Red
Communications	H.J.	Yellow
Air	H.J.	Blue

Specialized branches, in addition, wear a badge on the left cuff (left breast pocket when sleeves rolled up):

Motor boys	Cogwheel
Signal boys	Lightning
Air boys	Wings

From Stammführer upwards all ranks of all branches have silver edging to their shoulder straps. From Gebietsführer upwards, gold. From Stammführer upwards the shoulder straps are black instead of being the colour of the shirt.

This distinguishing colour is not necessary for the naval boys whose uniform itself is already sufficiently distinctive. The naval H.J. shoulder straps start only at Stammführer, and follow the system of the other branches of the H.J. In the lower ranks, the stars etc. are on the arm, since the square rig has no shoulder straps.

NOTE. A new branch of Mountaineering Hitler Youth has just been formed as a school of preparation for Alpine regiments, etc.

Details of this branch are not yet available.

# CONTENTS TO CHAPTER 6

## I. General

## II. Orders for Members of Armed Forces:

- (A) Pour le Mérite
- (B) Deutsches Kreuz
- (C) Eisernes Kreuz
- (D) Kriegsverdienstkreuz
- (E) Dienstauszeichnung
- (F) Spanienehrenkreuz
- (G) Verwundetenabzeichen
- Miscellaneous Notes

## III. Orders bestowed by Party:

- (A) Goldenes Parteiabzeichen
- (B) Blutorden
- (C) Anschluss Medal
- (D) Sudetenland Medal
- (E) Protectorate Medal

## IV. Clasps available to Navy only

# CHAPTER 6. GERMAN DECORATIONS

## I—GENERAL

The orders available to German Naval personnel fall into three distinct categories, which are:

- (a) orders, etc., for members of the armed forces;
  - (b) orders, etc., bestowed by the party and available to all Germans;
  - (c) clasps available to the Navy only.
- (a) and (b) are known in German as "Orden"; (c) are known as "Abzeichen".

All decorations, whether party, naval or combined services, are granted under the ultimate authority of the Chief of State. There is no distinction in Germany equivalent to the British differentiation between medals of the right and left breasts.

Decorations in ribbon form are not sewn directly on to the jacket but on to a rectangular brooch, which in turn is pinned on to the jacket; the ribbons themselves are affixed vertically to the brooch (British ribbons being worn "horizontally").

German has no special words for "medals" and "ribbons". The row of medals connected on a brooch is known as the "Grosze Ordensschnalle", the row of ribbons as the "Kleine Ordensschnalle" (i.e. the "large" and "small" brooch of orders).

## II—ORDERS FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

German decorations cannot generally be equated to British decorations. British decorations are chiefly conferred in recognition of an outstanding individual deed; but nearly all German decorations are won on the basis of what might be called a system of "marks" or "points".

### A. "Pour Le Mérite"

This is an imperial order and none have been granted since 1918. It could not be earned except by an outstanding *individual* achievement.

It has the form of a Maltese cross (blue edged with gold) and the ribbon is black, white and black, black, white and black, black, in the proportions of approximately 5 : 20 : 50 : 20 : 5 in percentages of the whole.

There are two forms of this medal:

- (i) For Officers: the extremities of the cross are indented, and the four arms intersect in a point; between each pair of arms is an imperial eagle.

Written on the faces of the arms are the words:

- (a) F below the imperial crown
- (b) Pour
- (c) le Mé
- (d) rite

- on the
- (a) upper
- (b) left
- (c) right
- (d) Power arms respectively.

(ii) For ratings: the extremities of the cross are straight, and the four arms do not intersect in a point; there are no eagles between the pairs of arms. Over the intersection of the pairs of arms is a circular portion bearing the crown and imperial monogram.

(This is the "Militärverdienstkreuz" and is familiarly known as "the small man's-Pour le Mérite"; both have the same ribbon.)

### **-Deutsches Kreuz (German Cross)**

This is the highest German decoration now issued. Unlike the Iron Cross, it cannot be won on a point system; the official German precedence, however, rates it (both colours) between the Iron Cross (First Class) and the Knight's Cross to the Iron Cross.

The German Iron Cross has no ribbon, and does not figure in "Kleine Ordensschnalle"; it is a large star-like metal object composed of a swastika in the centre surrounded with points of

It has two classes, gold and silver; both are granted for an achievement of outstanding individual merit—gold for courage in face of enemy, the silver for leadership of men, etc., but **not** in face of enemy. To illustrate what is meant by "outstanding leadership of men, not in the presence of the enemy", the German Cross in silver has been won by Rear Admiral von Friedeburg, the 2nd in command of U-boats; this officer's job bears the same relation to the German Admiral (Submarines) as that of the 2nd Sea Lord does to the British Board of Admiralty. This award was made in view of the fact "thanks to Rear Admiral von Friedeburg's energy, intelligence and activities, the (German) Submarine Service has no personnel problems or difficulties".

### **Eisernes Kreuz (Iron Cross)**

This is the best-known German decoration. Its seven "classes" are in ascending order of value:

- (i) E.K.II
  - (ii) E.K.I
  - (iii) Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes
  - (iv) Eichenlaub zum Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes
  - (v) Schwerte zum Eichenlaub zum Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes
  - (vi) Schwerte mit Brillanten zum (rest as above)
  - (vii) Grosskreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes
- which mean:
- (i) Iron Cross 2nd class
  - (ii) Iron Cross 1st class



- (iii) Knight's Cross
- (iv) Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves
- (v) Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords
- (vi) Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves, Swords and Diamonds
- (vii) Grand Cross of the Iron Cross

The precise position of the Grand Cross above is not easily definable.

The Commanding Officer of a U-Boat (or a fighter pilot, etc.) can obtain every grade of Iron Cross from E.K.II up to the diamonds, inclusive on a mere mathematical total of enemies destroyed.

The Grand Cross, however, is only given for "activities having a decisive influence upon the course of the war". Field Marshal Goering is the sole holder of the Grand Cross, which he received after the collapse of France.

It was proposed, to allay inter-service jealousy, to give the Grand Cross to Grand-Admiral Doenitz and to the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces after the surrender of London and Moscow respectively, up to the time of going to press, however, neither of these two other prospective "activities having a decisive influence upon the course of the war" have as yet occurred.

The ribbon of the Iron Cross is Black - White - Red - White - Black in proportionate widths of 10 : 15 : 50 : 15 : 10. This is worn for the Iron Cross second class, either in the row of ribbons, or in the second buttonhole from the top of the right-hand buttonhole.

Persons possessing the Iron Cross in any class above the bottom one always wear the cross itself, even when other orders are worn in ribbon form (Kleine Ordensschnalle). The Iron Cross first class is worn on the left breast below the "Ordensschnalle". The cross is a black Maltese cross with silver edging.

The Knight's Cross is worn around the neck on a ribbon of the same colour.

All higher varieties are worn in the same manner as the Knight's Cross, and the appearance of these different varieties is such as their names might suggest: i.e. there are first oak leaves added above the cross and next crossed swords to the oak leaves. The next degree (and highest except for the Grand Cross) is the "Brillantent", or diamonds, which are on the swords and oak leaves.

The Grand Cross has the actual cross larger than it is for all the other classes. There are occasions when persons will wear Iron Crosses of the type issued in the last war, with a crown in the upper arm, a W (for Wilhelm) at the intersection of the arms, and the first year of the war during which the medal was awarded in the lower arm, i.e. not necessarily the year of the award itself. (The Iron Cross of the present war has nothing in place of the crown; it has a swastika where the W used to be, and also the year of award in the lower arm). Some varieties of the Imperial Iron Cross, such as the "Iron Cross with gold rays" have no parallel in the case of the National Socialist Iron Cross. Those who have won the Iron Cross in both wars wear the 1914 ribbon or medal, and in addition a clasp consisting of a "National Eagle" over the words 1939.

#### **D. Kriegsverdienstkreuz (War Merit Cross)**

German regulations specify that this is inferior in precedence to the Iron Cross. It can be earned by the mathematical system of adding up various small achievements. Indeed, the term "achievement" is itself an exaggeration, as the stipulations effectively only require the execution of one's usual duty.

The K.V.K. (as this order is usually called) exists in four classes, viz.:

- (a) silver with swords
- (b) silver without swords
- (c) bronze with swords
- (d) bronze without swords

It can either be worn as a medal in the "grosze Ordensschnalle" or as a ribbon in the "kleine Ordensschnalle".

The medal has the form of a Maltese cross with concave extremities in the centre of which is a swastika surrounded by a circle of oak leaves; when the wearer is entitled to swords, the medal has them with the two hilts showing in the spaces between the lower arms and the two lateral arms of the cross, and two blades in the two upper spaces—the swords thus appear to cross behind the swastika.

The ribbon is similar to that of the Iron Cross, but with the colours reversed, i.e., Red - White - Black - White - Red in widths of approximately 10 : 15 : 50 : 15 : 10 proportionately.

The varieties without swords are awarded in cases where the order was not won in action.

#### **E. Dienstausszeichnung (Good conduct medal)**

This is of still less consequence. It corresponds to the Royal Navy's good conduct arm badges, and represents theoretically "long periods of irreproachable service" which of course factually mean "long periods" during which the conduct was not definitely bad.

The German Good Conduct Medal exists in four classes, viz.:

- (a) Gold, for 25 years
- (b) silver, for 18 years
- (c) bronze, for 12 years
- (d) dull silver, for 4 years.

The medal itself is made in two shapes. The first is for classes (a) and (b) in a shape closely resembling the Militärverdienstkreuz of the last war, i.e. a Maltese Cross with straight ends and over the intersection of the arms there is a small circular panel; this differs from the Imperial Militärverdienstkreuz in that in lieu of the Kaiser's crown and cypher this circular centre panel for the Dienstausszeichnung (a) and (b) medal shows an "armed forces eagle" above a swastika.

The second shape, for classes (c) and (d) is circular. The body of the medal is occupied by an "armed forces eagle" above a swastika, and around the edge of the face are the words "Verdienste in der Wehrmacht" (Merits in the Armed Forces) in Gothic lettering.

The ribbon for all classes is of dark blue watered silk and always whether for the large or small "ordensschnalle", it bears a clasp in the form of a "national" eagle, equivalent in colour to the medal itself, according to the class thereof to which the wearer is entitled.

N.B.—Here and in all other contexts by the term a "national" eagle is meant one with wings of remarkable overall length extended but not deep, the lower surface of the wing being in line with the bird's hips or stomach; whereas by an "armed forces eagle" is meant one with wings of much less overall extent but the lower extremities of which reach lower than the bird's feet.

Both these types of eagle are always depicted standing upon a swastika. The swastika is smaller in proportion to the eagle in the case of the "national" than in that of the "armed forces" eagle.

#### **F. Spanienehrenkreuz** (Cross of Honour for Spanish Campaign)

This is a German, not Spanish, award and is available to all services.

It exists in eight classes, viz.:

Bronze	}	Each with or without swords
Silver		
Gold		
Gold with diamonds		

The medal resembles closely the *Kriegsverdienstkreuz*.

- (i) the hilts of the swords show in the upper gaps between the arms, and the blades in the lower ones.
- (ii) on each of the four sections of sword visible there is a national eagle in the *Luftwaffe* manner, i.e. three-quarter face proceeding from left to right. The two lower eagles are inverted.
- (iii) the central swastika is enclosed in a double plain circle, and not a single oak-leaf wreath.

Obviously in the case of one of the classes "without" swords, the first two differences are not perceptible.

As in the case of the *K.V.K.*, the classes "with swords" cannot be gained except in combat.

There is no ribbon for the "Spanienehrenkreuz"; it is always worn in medal form on the left side below the "Ordensschnalle".

#### **G. Verwundetenabzeichen** (Wounding badge)

This is a badge, and has no ribbon.

It has the form of an upright ellipse, the outer edge of which is composed of a triple row of laurel leaves. Inside this edging there are two crossed swords, hilts downwards; the intersection of the swords is obscured by a steel helmet there superimposed; on the steel helmet is a large swastika.

This badge is prepared in three colours, viz.:

- (a) black, for being wounded once or twice
- (b) silver, for being wounded three or four times
- (c) gold, for being wounded five or more times.

## H. Miscellaneous Notes

It will, in general, not be possible for Germans in this war to acquire as large a number of decorations as in the last. This is because before 1918 Germany was composed of twenty-seven confederated kingdoms and principalities and each of the various rulers distributed decorations. Thus senior members of the present German armed forces, who have served in the last war may have a very large number of additional decorations which it has not been thought worth describing in detail, as they cannot be won by the great mass of the officers and ratings for whom this is the first war.

The loss of all these royal and princely decorations is in part, but only in part, offset by the fact that:

- (a) under the present regime Party decorations may be worn on service uniform
- (b) in the present war Germany has more allies than in the last, thus increasing the number of medals potentially available
- (c) in the G.A.F. campaign medals have been instituted for each country in which there has been fighting. The German Army and Navy have not copied this "cheap medal" system.

## III—ORDERS BESTOWED BY THE PARTY

There are approximately thirty medals given by the Party, without considering the various "classes" of each one. Five of these may be worn on naval uniform, viz:

### A. Goldenes Parteiabzeichen (Gold Party badge)

This consists of a small circular pin badge. The centre is a white circle in which is a black swastika; around this is a red ring on which are in white the letters "National Sozialistische D.A.P." The outer edge is formed by a ring of gold laurel leaves.

This badge without the outer edging is the ordinary badge of Party membership; it may not be worn on service uniform. Party members usually wear it (when not in their political uniform) in the buttonhole of the lapel of their civilian jacket.

The gold leaves around the outside denote membership of the Party dating back to before the accession to power (30.1.33).

### B. Blutorden (Blood order)

This is a circular medal suspended from a ribbon, black - white - vermillion - white - black, in widths proportionately about 10 : 10 : 60 : 10 : 10.

The obverse shows an eagle in profile with wings curved parallel to the edge; this eagle occupies the top and the left of the face. The bottom has a wreath upon which the eagle's claws are resting, within which is written <sup>9</sup> Nov. The right of the obverse has the

MUNCHEN

words 1923  
1933

The reverse shows the Feldherrnhalle in Munich, above the centre of which rests a swastika emitting rays, and around the upper part of the edge run the words "Und Ihr habt doch gesiegt" (and yet ye have conquered).

The medal is given to those who took part in the unsuccessful putsch in Munich in 1923.

The Führer himself only wears it on the actual anniversary date, i.e. on the ninth of November of each year; on most days he wears only his Iron Cross 1st class, i.e. an Iron Cross on his left breast without any ribbon; he leaves off other decorations, feeling thus to be more in keeping with the same "spirit of simplicity", which causes him to refrain from using any species of badges of rank on his uniforms.

### **C. Anschluss Medal**

The lengthy official name of this medal is "Medaille zur Erinnerung an den 13.3.38", i.e. "Medal in remembrance of the 13.3.38."

The ribbon is white - black - white - red - white - black - white, in proportionate widths of about 2 : 10 : 2 : 72 : 2 : 10 : 2.

The medal is circular, and the centre bottom is occupied by the head of a square stone pillar on which an eagle is shown. Two nude male persons are proceeding from left to right; the larger has both feet upon the pillar and holds a furled banner in the left hand; with his right hand he is assisting the advance of the smaller figure, which represents Austria. The larger figure represents the Reich.

### **D. Sudetenland Medal**

The official name of this is the "medal in remembrance of 1.10.38".

The ribbon is black - red - black in equal sections.

The medal is identical with that worn for the Anschluss decoration; in the symbolism the smaller figure represents Sudetenland.

### **E. Protectorate Medal**

Both ribbon and medal are identical with those given for the occupation of the Sudetenland; a clasp is added, marking the decoration as the "Protectorate Medal".

The official name is "Spange zur Medaille zur Erinnerung an den 1.10.38 bei Teilnahme an der Besetzung Böhmens und Mährens in März-April 1939", meaning "clasp to the medal commemorating 1.10.38 for participation in the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia in March and April 1939".

## **IV—CLASPS AVAILABLE TO THE NAVY ONLY**

The German Navy has a number of brass badges, worn low down on the left waist, to which no ribbons correspond. These have no parallel in the Royal Navy.

They are known as "Abzeichen" and are as follows:

U-boots Abzeichen	U-boat badge
Zerstörer Abzeichen	Destroyer badge
Hilfskreuzer Abzeichen	A.M.C. badge
U-Jagd Abzeichen	A/S badge

Minen u. Sperr-Abzeichen  
Flottenabzeichen  
Schnellbootabzeichen

Mine and Depth Charge badge  
Large surface craft badge  
Light Coastal Forces badge

These are gained on a strictly points basis. For example, award of the minesweeping badge requires 100 points, assessed as follows: \*

Each day sweeping, one point.

Each day sweeping, two points if in "dangerous waters".

Each day sweeping for less than 10 hours, only half the above points.

Each mine rendered harmless by the man's own action, ten points.

Each occasion of either assisting someone to render a mine harmless, or taking a mine to where someone else rendered it harmless, five points.

The foregoing are not necessarily the correct number of points now in force, but the assessment is made on these lines.

These badges must automatically be gained by anyone who remains long enough at the job and so they are scarcely "decorations", except in the most literal sense of that word.

They are of brass about 2 in. by 1 in., elliptical in shape, the outer edging representing an endless row of leaves wrapped together, and within a model in brass of a U-boat, a destroyer, an exploding depth-charge, or whatever else is appropriate.

There is no "background" of metal, the space between the emblem and the edging allows of the wearer's jumper or jacket being seen behind and through the badge.

These badges should not be confused with the "WATCH BADGE", whose central emblem is an anchor. It has two meanings:

- (a) When worn by officers, it denotes that the wearer has a watch-keeping certificate; the badge is worn on the right side of the jacket at medium height, near the second button from the top.
- (b) When worn by ratings, it denotes that the wearer is *actually on watch at the time*; only the Master-at-Arms and people in his employ wear this badge, which is worked in gold on a white armband, worn on the right upper arm.

This badge has no connection with any "points" system.

\* It must be understood that these figures are not necessarily accurate; the schedule is merely typical of those employed in allotting these awards.



# CHAPTER 7. GLOSSARY

## I—GERMAN-ENGLISH

abnehmbar	removable
das Abzeichen	badge, emblem
das Achselband	aiguillettes, Admirals' and Commodes'
der Adler	eagle
der Aermelaufschlag	cuff (detachable ornamental portion)
der Aermelstreif	stripe (of gold lace on arm)
die Aermeltresse	as "Aermelstreif"
der Aluminiumoffizier (slang)	German naval civil servant in officer's rank
der Anker	anchor
ansteckbar	pinned (as opposed to sewn) on
die Arbeitsbluse	working jumper
die Armbinde	armlet
aufklären	To reconnoitre.
aufklaren	To "do for" (officer's servant)
die Ausstattung	equipment
auswechselbar	changeable
der Backschafter	Cook of the mess
das Bündsel	(white) bow over knot in silk (German sailor in No. 1s)
die Bandstreifen (m. pl.)	white tapes (on jean collar)
der Besatz	order, trimming
die Beinkleider (n. pl.)	trousers (official word)
der Blitz	(flash of) lightning
die Borte	border
das Brustfutter	breast lining (i.e. of characteristic colour for the greatcoats of all admirals, generals, etc., and civil servants of equivalent status. This shows as the surface of the lapels by not buttoning the greatcoat right up; cornflower blue for naval personages)
die Dienststellung	job
der Dienstgrad	rank
der Dolch	dirk
der Dolchstander	slings for dirk
der Drillich	drill
das Eichenlaub (blatt)	oakleaf
eingepraegt	embossed
der Einsatz	filling
das Epaulett	epaulette
der Epaulettenhalter	epaulette-holder



der Exerzierkragen	jean collar
die Fangsschnur	aiguillettes (Flag Lieutenant's type)
die Farbe	colour
die Feldbluse	Naval field-grey tunic
der Filz	felt
die Franse	fringe
die Fuszbekleidung	footgear
das Futter	lining
geflochten	woven, interlaced, plaited
geschlagen	stamped (metalwork, etc.)
das Gespinst	web
glatt	plain (i.e. unadorned, cap-peak, etc.)
die Goldhosen (f. pl.)	full dress trousers (i.e. Lightning conductors)
der Halbmond	crescent
das Halstuch (seidenes)	silk (i.e. the article of clothing)
das Halstuch (wollenes)	scarf
der Halbschuh	shoe
der Handschuh	glove
das Hemd	shirt, jumper (ratings below P.O.)
der Hemdenkragen	collar of jumper
das Hoheitsabzeichen	German National Emblem (Eagle with very shallow wings of very great overall extent, worn on right breast by members of all three fighting services)
die Hosen	trousers
die Jacke (same article as "die Paradejacke")	full-dress jacket for ratings of below petty officer's rank
das Jackett	ordinary jacket of officers, Chiefs and P.O.s
das Kennzeichen	(distinctive) emblem
die Kette	chain
die Klapphosen (f. pl.)	trousers opening horizontally (ratings below P.O.)
klar	clear, ready, "plain" of anchor, i.e. shown without cable
der Knopf	button
das Knopfloch	buttonhole
die Kokarde	cockade (emblem of various colours arranged concentrically)
das Koppel	belt (not swordbelt)
das Koppelschloß	belt-buckle
die Kordel	chin-strap (on officers' field-grey caps and equivalent civil servants; on equivalent civil servants' blue caps)
die Kragenpatte	gorget patch

der Kranz	garland, wreath (of oak leaves on cap)
die Laufbahn	career, branch
das Leder	leather
die Lederjacke	leather jacket
der Leibriemen	belt (belt proper of Sam Browne)
das Leinen	linen
der Lorbeer	laurel
der Mantel	greatcoat (officers and P.O.s)
die Messejacke	mess jacket
die Mütze	cap
das Mützenband	cap-band
der Mützendeckel	cap-cover
das Mützengestell	hard (vertical) part of cap
der Mützenschirm	cap peak
der Nachtanzug	nightshirt (G.N. style)
der Oberärmel	upper arm
der Pantrygast	officer's steward (a job, <i>not</i> a branch in G.N.)
die Paradejacke (same article as "die Jacke")	full-dress jacket, ratings below Petty Officer
die Paspelierung	piping, as on edge of a "Spiegel"
die Plattschnur	flat (gold braid, etc., i.e. not of circular cross-section)
das Portepee	sword knot (distinctive insignia of petty officers and above)
der Posten	sentry
die Probe	issue (i.e. standard naval pattern of any given article of clothing)
der Putzkasten	a small wooden box each sailor uses for stowing his sewing and shoe-cleaning gear, as well as combs, etc.
das Rangabzeichen	badge of rank (more correctly—"Dienstgradabzeichen")
die Raupen (f. pl.)	bullion, of epaulettes (literally—caterpillars)
der Rock	frock-coat
die Rundschnur	round (gold braid, etc., i.e. of circular cross-section)
der Säbel	(naval) sword
die Schärpe	sword belt
die Schelbe	sheath
die Schieszauszeichnung	decoration for marksmanship (elaborate lanyard in G.N.)
die Schirmmütze	peaked cap
die Schleife	bow (of cap-band, etc.)
die Schlitzhosen (f. pl.)	trousers opening vertically (officers and petty officers)

der Schloß	buckle
die Schnur	lanyard
der Schnurschuh	laced shoes
der Schuh	ankle-boot
das Schurwerk	footwear
die Schulterklappe	C. and P.O.s' shoulder-straps
die Schulterlitze	} midshipmen's shoulders-traps
die Schulterschnur	
das Schulterstück	
der Schulterreimen	
	Officers' shoulder-straps
	brace (of Sam Browne Belt, not worn in G.N.)
das Schwalbennest	epaulettes, bandsmen's type (worn by Navy only in field-grey uniform)
das Segeltuch	canvas
die Seide	silk
das Seitengewehr	side-arms
die Seitenwaffe	side-arms
der Soldat	member of armed forces ( <i>not</i> only of army)
der Spanier (slang)	cloak
der Spiegel	mounted background (of badge, etc.; term used where mounted background differs in colour both from the colour of the garment and self, and from that of the emblem mounted on it)
der Stern	star
die Stickerei	embroidery
der Stiefel	boot
der Stiefelschaft	leg of a boot
der Streif	stripe
die Streife	patrol (i.e. R.P.O. and N.P. ratings)
	chinstrap (ratings' field-grey caps. all ranks' blue caps)
der Sturmreimen	
die Tresse	"ring" of gold lace
die Troddel	tassel
überschnallen	to put on above (i.e. sword belt outside frock-coat, etc.)
der Überzieher	ordinary jacket, for ratings below petty officer
der Umhang	cloak
unklar	not clear, not ready, "foul" of anchors
der Unterärmel	lower arm
die Unterlage	mounted background, not itself of a distinctive colour (antonym "Spiegel")

unterschnallen	to put on beneath, i.e. belt under jacket, etc.
der Vorstosz	piping (as on R.M. trousers)
die Wache	watch, guard
die Waffe	weapon
der Winkel	chevron
die Wolle	wool
-zackig	-pointed (i.e. fünfzackig—five-pointed)

## II—ENGLISH-GERMAN

Able Seaman	der Matrosengefreiter
Administration	die Verwaltung
Admiralty	die Admiralität (British) das Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine, or O.K.M. (German)
Aiguillettes	die Achselbänder, n. pl. (admirals) die Fangschnüre, f. pl. (Flag Lieuts.)
Air Force	die Luftwaffe
Armed Forces (the 3 services)	die Wehrmacht
Armlet	die Armbinde
Army	das Heer
Article of clothing	das Bekleidungsstück
Attaché	der Attache (N.A. der Marineattaché)
Badge	das Abzeichen
Badge-cloth	das Abzeichentuch
Balaclava helmet	der Kopschützer
Bandsman	der Spielmann
Bandmaster	der Musikmeister (up to and including rank of Lieutenant R.N.) der Musikinspizient (above this rank) N.B.—Exact title of Bandmasters vary with each rank.
Barracks	die Kaserne
Battleship	der Schlachtschiff
Battle-wagon	der dicke Pott (slang)
Baton (as field-marshal's)	der Stab (Grand Admirals have two crossed on shoulder-straps)
Bayonet	das Bajonett, das Seitengewehr
Bell-bottom trousers	die Tangohosen
Belt	der Koppel (Naval uniform belt) der Leibriemen (horizontal section of Sam Browne) die Gürtel (general term)
Boot (top boot)	der Stiefel
Boot (ankle boot)	der Schuh
Bow tie	die Masche

Bow	die Schleife (e.g. on British rating's cap band)
Braces	die Hosenträger (m. pl.)
Braid	die Borte
Branch (of navy)	die Laufbahn
Brassard	die Armbinde
Breeches	die Stiefelhosen (f. pl.)
Buckle	der Schloß
Bugler	der Hornist
Button	der Knopf
to button up	zuknöpfen
Cadet	der Kadett
Calibre	das Kaliber
Canvas	das Segeltuch
Cap	die Mütze
Cap-band	das Mützeband
Cap-cover	der Mützendeckel
Cartridge belt	der Patronengürtel
Chaplain, naval	der Marinepfarrer
Catholic	Katholisch
Protestant	Evangelisch
Chevron	der Winkel
Chin-strap	der Sturmriemen (blue uniform all ranks of navy, field-grey uniform ratings, blue uniform civil servants in rating status)
	der Kordel (field-grey uniform officers, blue uniform of civil servants in officer status)
Cholera belt	die Bauchbinde
Civil servant	der Beamter (Naval—Marinebeamter)
Cloak	der Umhang (official term)
	der Spanier (conversational term)
Cockade	die Kokarde
Cocked hat	der Hut
Collar	der (Steh)umlegekragen (ordinary officers' collar), der Eckekragen (wing collar)
Colour	die Farbe
Cook of the mess	der Backschafter
Cruiser	der Kreuzer
Cuff	der Armelaufschlag
Davis Escape Apparatus	der Tauchretter, das Drägergerät
Destroyer	der Zerstörer
Details	die Einzelheiten (f. pl.)
Dirk	der Dolch
Ditty box	der Zeugbeutel (actually a bag)
Drill	der Drillich (material), das Exerzieren (evolution)
Drummer	der Tambour

Duffel-coat	der Schafpelz
Edging (of braid)	der Tressenbesatz
Edging	die Umrandung
Engine (diesel)	der Motor
Engineer (naval officer)	der Ingenieur
Engine-room personnel	das Maschinenpersonal
Ensign	die Flagge
Epaulette	das Epaulett (officers), das Schwalbennest (Bandsman)
Equipment	die Ausrüstung
Executive officer	der Seeoffizier
Filling	der Besatz, der Einsatz (coloured filling to denote branch between gold sleeve lace of most navies other than German)
Flag	die Fahne
Flag Lieutenant	der Flaggeleutnant
Flotilla	der Flotille
Frock-coat	der Rock
Frog (of sword, etc.)	die Säbelschlaufe
Full-dress	die Grosze Uniform (in German Navy this is frock-coat with epaulettes, not a separate rig)
Gaiter	die Gamasche
Gilt	vergoldet
Glove	der Handschuh
Gorget patch	die Kragenpatte
Greatcoat	der Mantel
Iron Cross	Eisernes Kreuz (or E.K., pronounced "A KAH")
Jacket	das Jackett (officer and C. and P.O.s) die Jacke (full dress for ratings below P.O.) der Überzieher (ordinary rig for ratings below P.O.)
Jean collar	der Exerzierkragen
Jumper	das Hemd
Kit-bag	der Kleidersack
Lanyard	die Reiszleine (firing lanyard) die Fangschnur (small aiguillettes as marksmanship badge)
Lapel	der Aufschlag
Leading hand	der Maat, der Unteroffizier
Leave	der Urlaub
To leave undone	offenlassen (i.e. not to button up)
Liaison officer	der Verbindungs-offizier
Libertyman	der Urlauber

Life-jacket	die Schwimmweste
Machine-gun	das Maschinengewehr
Mae West	der Gummischlauch (literally—rubber hosepipe)
Marine Corps	die Marineinfanterie (obsolete in German Navy)
Medal	die Medaille ("Medals" as opposed to "ribbons"—die große Ordenschnalle)
Merchant Service	die Handelsmarine
Mess-jacket	die Messejacke
Midshipman	der Oberfähnrich
Minelayer	der Minenleger
Minesweeper	der Minensuchboot (Motor M. Minenräumbot)
Motor (electric)	die E-Maschine
National emblem (German)	das Hoheitsabzeichen—eagle above swastika (worn by the three services on the right breast)
Naval Brigade	das Seebataillon
Naval Hitler Youth	die Marine Hitlerjugend (M.H.J.)
Navy	die Kriegsmarine
Oak leaf	das Eichenlaub
Officer	der Offizier
Ordinary Seaman	der Matrose
Ordnance Officer	die Waffenoffizier
Overalls	die Ueberziehhosen (f. pl.) (bib and braces) der Maschinenanzug (complete boiler suit)
Paymaster	der Verwaltungsoffizier
Peak (of cap)	der Schirm
Petty Officer	der Feldwebel
Piping	der Vorstosz (on edge of uniform jacket trousers, etc.), die Paspelierung (on edge of patches on uniform, etc.)
Plaited	geflochten
Plimsolls	die Sportschuhe (m. pl.)
Quartermaster	der Rudergänger (helmsman) der Unteroffizier der Wache (Q.M. in harbour)
Raincoat	der Gummimantel
Rank	der Dienstgrad
Reconnaissance	die Aufklärung
Recruiting Authorities	die Ersatzbehörden (f. pl.)
Regulation	die Vorschrift
Relief (of watch)	die Ablösung (person and event)
Ribbon	das Band ("Ribbons" as opposed to "medals"—die kleine Ordensschnalle)
Rig	der Anzug



Sea-boot	der Gummistiefel
Seaman	der Seeman
Seaman ratings	das seemännische Personal
Searchlight	der Scheinwerfer
Secretary (C.O.'s)	der Adjutant (usually an executive officer, has aiguillettes similar to a Flag Lieutenant's)
Sheath	die Scheide
Shoe	der Halbschuh
Shorts	die Sporthosen (f. pl.)
Shoulder strap	die Schulterklappe (Ratings)
	die Schulterlitze
	die Schulterschnur } (midshipmen)
	das Schulterstück (officer)
Silk	das Halstuch (garment), die Seide (material)
Slings	der Ständer, <i>plural unchanged</i> (Slings to swordbelt, etc.)
Squadron	das Geschwader
Staff	der Stab
Star	der Stern
Steel helmet	der Stahlhelm
Steward	der Pantrygast
Stripe	der Streif
Stripe (Officers' cuffs)	der Ärmelstreif, die Ärmeltresse
Submarine	das Unterseeboot (U-boat)
Surgeon (naval)	der (Marine) arzt
Swastika	das Hakenkreuz
Sword	der Säbel (naval)
Sword belt	die Schärpe
Sword knot	das Portepee
Tie	der Binder
Torpedo	der Torpedo (official), der Aal (slang)
Trousers	die Beinkleider (n. pl.) (official word)
	die Hosen (f. pl.) (usual word)
Trousers, full dress	die Goldhosen (f. pl.) (Slang, from gold braid covering seams)
Trousers, flap	die Klapphosen (f. pl.), the flap—die Klappe
Trousers, with vertical opening	die Schlitzhosen (f. pl.), the vertical opening—der Schlitz
Trunks (bathing)	die Badehose (f. s.)
to unbutton	aufknöpfen
Uniform	die Uniform
Warrant Officer	der Deckoffizier (obsolete in German Navy)
Water police	die Wasserpolizei
Wrist protector (wool)	der Pulswarmer